

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-37 are pending in the application. Claims 1-4, 11, 19, 26, 27 and 32 have been amended. Claims 38-43 have been canceled. No new matter has been introduced. Entry of the amendments and reconsideration are respectfully requested.

***Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 112***

Claim 1 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. In particular, it was pointed out that the term “limitedly permitted” in claim 1 is a relative term and is not defined by the claim, and the specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree.

Applicants do not agree with the Office Action’s position. However, in order to expedite the prosecution of the present application, the above term has been amended to “permitted” by deleting “limitedly.”

Accordingly, the amendment renders the rejection moot.

***Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 102***

Claims 38-41 and 43 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by Hanninen et al. (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2004/0203842 A1). With respect to this rejection, all of the rejected claims 38-41 and 43 have been cancelled.

***Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103***

Claims 1-5, 11, 12, 17-27 and 30 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hanninen et al. in view of Boling et al. (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2006/0003809 A1). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, “a control means for allowing a relief requester to access the emergency management system of the emergency contact point that is previously stored in the emergency mode through the emergency key and then to transmit emergency contact information stored at the storage means, and controlling an emergency mode process so that only a call connection request to the emergency management system is permitted and a tapping mode for precluding a receiving speech and transmitting only the sending speech upon the call connection is automatically performed.”

According to an exemplary embodiment of this invention which supports the presently claimed invention of claim 1, a system for providing emergency relief location information using a mobile communication network is to automatically perform a tapping mode for precluding a receiving speech and transmitting only the sending speech upon the call connection simultaneously with permitting only a call connection request to the emergency management system, and let an emergency management system receive the location information and the situational information of the pertinent mobile communication subscriber (the relief requester) and transmit them to a mobile communication terminal for a specific relief personnel nearest to

the location of emergency situation to make relief work performed, in an emergency mode executed when an emergency situation for a mobile communication subscriber occurs.

Hanninen et al. discloses a personal safety net system comprising a mobile terminal comprising an image data generator like a camera and a voice data generator like a microphone; a server including a memory to store data; a communication network to transmit data between the mobile terminal and the server; and a positioning systems interlocking with one or more mobile terminals and servers (the claims of Hanninen et al.).

However, Hanninen et al. does not teach or suggest “controlling an emergency mode process so that only a call connection request to the emergency management system is permitted,” and “controlling an emergency mode process so that a tapping mode for precluding a receiving speech and transmitting only the sending speech upon the call connection is automatically performed,” as recited in claim 1.

Boling et al. discloses a mobile communication terminal only for use in an emergency situation that simplifies a button of a mobile communication terminal to be used more easily in an emergency situation, and is constituted to be directly connected to the 911 or AAA when the button is pushed once and thus be used only in emergency situations (paragraphs [0003], [0005] and [0007] of Boling et al.).

However, Boling et al. does not teach or suggest “controlling an emergency mode process so that only a call connection request to the emergency management system is permitted,” and “controlling an emergency mode process so that a tapping mode for precluding a

receiving speech and transmitting only the sending speech upon the call connection is automatically performed,” as recited in claim 1.

More specifically, in Hanninen et al., if a “panic button” on the mobile terminal is activated in an emergency mode, data is automatically transmitted to a suitable authority, such as a 911 emergency service presently used for emergency telephone calls. When the emergency mode is performed, Hanninen et al. produces image data through an image data generator or produces voice data through a voice data generator constituted on the mobile terminal for the relief requester only to send the data to a secure server 150 connected thereto (paragraphs [0029] and [0030] of Hanninen et al.). Therefore, Hanninen et al. contains no suggestion or description regarding a constitution for unilaterally precluding a connection from others except for the emergency contact (corresponding to the suitable authority of Hanninen et al.).

As the examiner indicated, Boling et al. has the description, “emergency phone 10 is strictly limited to emergency use only.” However, this description means that the Boling’s mobile communication terminal itself is a terminal designed for limited-use only that is to be used only in an emergency situation, in order to save communication expenses. In other words, the “limited-use” in Boling et al. does not mean selectively permitting call connection by precluding call connection with others except for the emergency contact when an emergency situation occurs (paragraphs [0034] and [0035] of Boling et al.).

In addition, Boling et al. is to provide a terminal that can be used by children or users that are not well accustomed to an electronic product by limiting functions of the mobile

communication terminal. For example, the terminal in Boling et al. does not have figure buttons of the regular mobile communication terminal and cannot be used as a regular mobile communication terminal, either (paragraph [0035] and Figs. 1-4 of Boling et al.). That is, it is easily understood that Boling et al. does not teach specific means or process for selectively permitting call connection to the emergency contact by precluding call connection with other non-emergency contacts when the emergency mode is performed.

On the contrary, the exemplary embodiment of this invention enables a regular mobile communication terminal to preclude a connection from others except for the emergency contact when an emergency situation occurs. This exemplary embodiment consequently has technical advantage of addressing the emergency situation more promptly and correctly by removing in advance the potential of unnecessary communication connection (e.g., advertisement, spam message or telephone call, etc.) to the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester facing the emergency situation. Such an advantage cannot be expected from both Hanninen et al. and Boling et al.

Furthermore, the exemplary embodiment of this invention automatically performs tapping mode for precluding a receiving speech received by the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester and transmitting only the sending speech, when it limits call connections to an emergency contact. This feature cannot be inferred from both Hanninen et al. and Boling et al.

In summary, the system for providing emergency relief location information using a mobile communication network recited in claim 1 is distinguished from both Hanninen et al. and Boling et al., and it would not be obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art to reach the invention described in claim 1 even by combining Boling et al. with Hanninen et al. Therefore, it is believed that the rejection is not sustainable and a withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

Claim 17 recites, *inter alia*, “a process of retrieving the relief personnel by the emergency management system, for retrieving the relief personnel nearest to the relief requester that is decided by retrieving location information of the relief personnel;

a process of commanding the relief personnel by the emergency management system, for accessing the mobile communication terminal of the searched relief personnel and then transmitting emergency contact information containing location information of the relief requester received from the relief requester, so that a corresponding relief personnel can perform a relief work; and

a receipt report signal transmit process for transmitting a receipt report signal indicating that the relief request has been received to the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester, if the fact that information on the relief requester is received from the mobile communication terminal for the relief personnel.”

According to an exemplary embodiment of this invention which supports claimed invention of claim 17, a method for providing emergency relief location information using a mobile communication network is to make relief work promptly performed by a nearest “relief

personnel” by retrieving the relief personnel nearest to the relief requester that is decided by retrieving location information of the relief personnel; accessing the mobile communication terminal of the searched relief personnel and then transmitting emergency contact information containing location information of the relief requester received from the relief requester; and transmitting a receipt report signal indicating that the relief request has been received to the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester, if the fact that information on the relief requester is received is transmitted from the mobile communication terminal for the relief personnel, after a relief request access process and an emergency contact information transmit process by a mobile communication terminal of a relief requester and a process of deciding the location of the relief requester by the emergency management system.

In other words, the “relief personnel” in the exemplary embodiment of this invention is the holder of the mobile communication terminal nearest to the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester. Therefore, once the emergency mode is performed in the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester, the exemplary embodiment of this invention can make relief work preformed promptly from a position nearest to the relief requester, simultaneously with informing the relief requester that the emergency situation is notified.

However, the emergency mode of Hanninen et al. is performed by the activation of the panic button, and data is automatically transmitted to not a mobile communication terminal, but a suitable authority like the 911 emergency service. That is, the suitable authority means a contact that is stored in the memory of the mobile communication terminal since it is presently used for emergency telephone call (paragraph [0029] of Hanninen et al.). Therefore, in Hanninen et al.,

there is no descriptions regarding constitution of retrieving the location of the nearby relief personnel regardless of the call detail recording of the relief requester and notifying the relief requester of the results thereof.

On the contrary, since the exemplary embodiment of this invention makes the relief work performed by the relief personnel nearest to the relief requester, it can handle the emergency situation flexibly even when the relief authority like 911 emergency service may not promptly accommodate the needs of the relief requester for various reasons. Considering that the promptness is a very important factor in relief work, such effects of the exemplary embodiment of this invention cannot be inferred from Hanninen et al.

In addition, the suitable authority of Hanninen et al. means a contact stored in the memory as the call record of the relief requester. Therefore, if a call record of a suitable authority like 911 emergency service is not recorded in the call log, there may be a problem that proper relief work cannot be performed when necessary. However, according to the exemplary embodiment of this invention, not only the relief authority but also anyone including family or friends who possesses a mobile communication terminal can become relief personnel and perform relief work promptly, based on the emergency contact set up by the holder of the mobile communication terminal.

On the other hand, in Boling et al., communication connection is performed to enable verbal communication with public or private assistance service by the activation of the button (paragraph [0039] of Boling et al.). According to Boling et al., after the communication

connection is made, the flash light or audible alarm serves to draw attention (paragraphs [0045] and [0046] of Boling et al.), which may stimulate the harmer to intimidate further the relief requester. Such a problem can be solved by the exemplary embodiment of this invention that retrieves the location of the nearby relief personnel and informs the relief requester of the results thereof by generating the receipt report signal in the form of weak vibration while preventing the harmer from recognizing that the relief requester reported the emergency situation.

Furthermore, the exemplary embodiment of this invention also has effects of relieving the relief requester psychologically since it generates the receipt report signal in the form of weak vibration so that the relief requester can recognize that the relief request has been received, while the harmer does not take a hint. Such effects of the exemplary embodiment of this invention cannot be expected from either Hanninen et al. or Boling et al.

In summary, neither Hanninen et al. nor Boling et al. teaches or suggests the features described in claim 17, and it would not be obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art to reach the invention described in claim 17 even by combining Boling et al. into Hanninen et al. Therefore, it is also believed that the rejection is not sustainable and a withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

Applicants respectfully submit that claims 2-5, 11, 12, 18-27 and 30 are also patentable over Hanninen et al. in view of Boling et al., at least because of their dependency from the independent claims 1 and 17.

Claims 6-10, 28 and 29 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hanninen et al. in view of Boling et al. and further in view of Grimes (U.S. Patent No. 5,479,482).

Differences between the presently claimed invention and the teachings of Hanninen et al. and Boling et al. are discussed above.

Grimes discloses a cellular terminal for transmitting information defining its location upon placing a 911 call. The cellular terminal includes a global satellite positioning (GPS) device, and upon the user of the cellular terminal placing an emergency telephone call, the cellular terminal interrogates the GPS device to obtain the geo-coordinates and transmits the geo-coordinates to a cellular telecommunication system (the Abstract of Grimes). However, Grimes fails to teach or suggest the technical features recited in claims 1 and 17, respectively.

As discussed above, neither Hanninen et al. nor Boling et al. teaches or suggests the features described in claims 1 and 17, and Grimes does not remedy all of the deficiencies of Hanninen et al. and Boling et al. Accordingly, it would not have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art to reach the invention described in claims 1 and 17 even by combining Grimes into Hanninen et al. and Boling et al. For these reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 6-10, 28 and 29 are patentable over Hanninen et al. in view of Boling et al. and further in view of Grimes, at least because of their dependency from the independent claims 1 and 17.

Claims 13-16 and 31-37 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hanninen et al. in view of Boling et al. and further in view of Muranaga (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0034960 A1).

Muranaga discloses a mobile terminal which includes a unit for acquiring position information and sends an emergency call with the position information to a server. Then, the server retrieves an emergency institution with reference to the position information and relays the emergency call to the retrieved emergency institution (the Abstract of Muranaga). However, Muranaga also fails to teach or suggest the technical features recited in claims 1 and 17, respectively.

As discussed above, neither Hanninen et al. nor Boling et al. teaches or suggests the features described in claims 1 and 17, and Muranaga does not remedy all of the deficiencies of Hanninen et al. and Boling et al. Accordingly, it would not have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art to reach the invention described in claims 1 and 17 even by combining Muranaga into Hanninen et al. and Boling et al. For these reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 13-16 and 31-37 are patentable over Hanninen et al. in view of Boling et al. and further in view of Muranaga, at least because of their dependency from the independent claims 1 and 17.

Claim 42 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hanninen et al. in view of Muranaga. With respect to this rejection, the rejected claim 42 has been cancelled.

SeongSoo KIM, *et al.*  
Appln. No. 10/523,365  
Amendment Under 37 CFR 1.111

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

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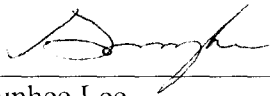
Respectfully submitted,

SUGHRUE MION, PLLC  
Telephone: (202) 293-7060  
Facsimile: (202) 293-7860

WASHINGTON OFFICE

**23373**

CUSTOMER NUMBER

  
Sunhee Lee  
Registration No. 53,892

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